

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

519 May 18, 1906

EGYPT.

Suspect plague on steamship Persia at Suez.

OFFICIALLY REPORTED.

The British steamship *Persia* left Bombay March 31, 1906, Aden April 4, and arrived at Suez April 8, bound to Marseille and London. Her crew was composed of 300 persons. She had on board 462 passengers, and carried a disinfecting apparatus. The ship's surgeon declared to the quarantine officers that 2 deaths had occurred among the native crew. He added that no positive diagnosis was made, but admitted that the cases might have been plague.

The quarantine authority, in view of the port of departure of the vessel and the clinical symptoms manifested by 3 members of the crew, regarded the 2 deaths mentioned as suspicious. The 3 patients were removed to the quarantine station of Moses Wells, and 10 passengers for Egypt to the lazzaretto. The vessel, after disinfection.

passed through the canal in quarantine.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Puerto Barrios—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wailes reports as follows: Week ended May 1, 1906. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bill of health was issued to the following-named vessel:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
May 1	Anselm	New Orleans	42	0	2	0

HAWAII.

Reports from Honolulu—Smallpox on transport Dix from Manila—Plague—Outgoing quarantine resumed.

Chief Quarantine Officer Cofer reports, April 24 and May 12 and 13, as follows:

The U. S. army transport Dix arrived to-day from Manila with a case of smallpox on board in the person of a steerage passenger. The case, direct contacts, and suspects were removed to the quarantine station and the usual treatment of vaccination and general disinfection was carried out.

May 12, 1906. There was a death from plague. May 13, 1906. Two deaths from plague to-day.

May 15, 1906. There was a death from plague to-day. May 16, 1906. There was a death from plague to-day.

On account of the presence of plague at Honolulu Chief Quarantine Officer Cofer was directed, May 14, to resume quarantine of outgoing vessels.